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By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS our Parliament ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the Twentieth Day of this Inſtant September; We, with the Advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publiſh and declare, That the ſaid Parliament ſhall be further prorogued, on the ſaid Twentieth Day of September, to Tueſday the Twenty-ſeventh Day of November next; and we have given Order to our Chancellor of Great Britain, to prepare a Commiſſion for proroguing the ſame accordingly. And we do hereby further declare our Royal Will and Pleaſure, That the ſaid Parliament ſhall, on the ſaid Twenty-ſeventh Day of November next, be held, and ſit for the Diſpatch of divers weighty and important Affairs: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, and the Commiſſioners for Shires and Burghs of the Houſe of Commons, are hereby required to give their Attendance accordingly at Weſtminſter, on the ſaid Twenty-ſeventh Day of November next.

Given at our Court at Kenſington, the Eighteenth Day of September 1744, and in the Eighteenth Year of our Reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

Kenſington, Sept. 18.

The Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council have this Day, by his Majeſty's Command, wrote the following Letter to the Duke of Newcaſtle, Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Middleſex, viz.

AFTER our very hearty Commendations to your Grace: Whereas the Maſter Taylors and Staymakers in the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, have, by their Petition to his Majeſty in Council, repreſented, "That they have "long been ſubject to Inconveniences and Impoſitions, from the unlawful Combinations "of their Workmen, and that, in order to "put a Stop thereto, an Act of Parliament was "paſſed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of "his late Majeſty King George the Firſt, declaring theſe Combinations illegal, and regulating the Wages of Journeymen Taylors "within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and "inflicting Penalties on the Workmen, who "ſhould enter into any Contracts prohibited "by that Act; and alſo upon Maſter Taylors "and Journeymen, who ſhould not be conformable to the Directions of the Act with "reſpect to Wages; That notwithſtanding the "ſaid Act, a very extraordinary Combination "hath of late been entered into by great Numbers of Journeymen Taylors and Staymakers "(to the Number of about Fifteen Thouſand) to "advance their Wages greatly above what is "limited in the Act of Parliament; and the "Perſons concerned in this Combination being "ſupported and encouraged by the Keepers of "Licenſed Alehouſes, where they reſort to "ſpend their Time and Money, threaten to "fire the Houſes of the Petitioners, and to deſtroy them in Caſe they refuſe to comply "with their Demands, or go about to redreſs "themſelves by Courſe of Law: That they "have violently beaten and abuſed the Workmen in their own Houſes, who have been "willing to work for the Wages preſcribed by "the Act of Parliament; and daily threaten "the Petitioners and the Workmen with other "Violences, in Caſe they will not ſubmit to "their Terms, ſo that the Petitioners are not able "to carry on their Trade; and the Workmen "in other Trades are thereby greatly encouraged "to offend in like Manner, to the great Detriment of the Publick, and in Defiance and "Contempt of his Majeſty's Laws and Government:" His Majeſty having taken the ſame into his Royal Conſideration, together with ſeveral Affidavits to verify the Facts contained in the ſaid Petition, not only of the Maſter Taylors and Staymakers, but of ſeveral of the Journeymen who have refuſed to enter into the ſaid Combination, and alſo of ſome of the Victuallers, at whoſe Houſes the ſaid Journeymen have ſo aſſembled: And his Majeſty being deſirous that a ſpeedy Stop ſhould be put to ſuch unlawful Combinations, and that the Offenders ſhould be brought to condign Puniſhment; We do therefore, in his Majeſty's Name, and by his expreſs Command, hereby pray and require your Grace to recommend it, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, to the Juſtices of the Peace within the County of Middleſex, to carry into immediate Execution the aforementioned Act of Parliament, paſſed in the Seventh Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for re"gulating the Journeymen Taylors within the "Weekly Bills of Mortality," and to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to prevent and ſuppreſs all riotous and other unlawful Aſſemblies, and all Combinations and Confederacies that have been or ſhall be entered into, to encourage a Diſobedience thereto; and that they do take all proper Methods to revoke the Licences granted to ſuch Victuallers or Occupiers of Publick Houſes, as ſhall appear to them to have been concerned in giving any Support or Encouragement to ſuch unlawful Combinations and Confederacies; and to that End, that they do call before them the High Conſtables, and other proper Officers under their Direction, and give them the ſtricteſt Orders; and likewiſe iſſue their Warrants for apprehending and ſeizing all Perſons offending herein, in order to their being examined, and dealt with according to Law.

And

And ſo not doubting of your Grace's ready Compliance herewith, We bid your Grace very heartily farewell. From the Council Chamber at Kenſington, the 18th Day of September 1744.

Your Grace's very loving Friends,

Hardwicke, C.
Harrington, P.
Winchilſea.
Carteret.
De Lawarr.
Ar. Onſlow.
W. Finch.
J. Ruſhout.

To his Grace Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle, Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Middleſex.

Like Letters were alſo wrote by their Lordſhips,

To

The Duke of Newcaſtle as Cuſtos Rotulorum of the City of London and Weſtminſter.

Lord Cornwallis, Conſtable of the Tower of London. And,

The Lord Mayor of the City of London.

Kenſington, September 22.

The following Addreſs of the Delegates and Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Province of Maryland, having been tranſmitted to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, has by him been preſented to his Majeſty: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates and Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Province of Maryland, in Aſſembly convened, beg Leave to embrace this our firſt Opportunity, in the moſt humble Manner, to congratulate your Majeſty on your ſafe Arrival into your Britiſh Dominions, after having expoſed your ſacred Perſon to the Dangers and Fatigues of War, in Defence of the Common Cauſe, to eſtabliſh the Peace of Europe, and by ſtrengthening the Proteſtant Intereſt abroad, to ſecure to your faithful Subjects their Civil and Religious Rights.

The Marriage of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Louiſa with the Prince Royal of Denmark, is to us Matter of the greateſt Joy and Satisfaction, as it affords the agreeable Proſpect of encreaſing your Royal Iſſue, and of our never wanting a Proteſtant Deſcendant of your Royal Line to fill your Throne to the lateſt Poſterity.

The News of a late daring Attempt to invade your Majeſty's Dominions in Favour of a Popiſh Pretender, and to overturn and deprive us of our Religion, Laws and Liberties, has filled our Hearts with the utmoſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation: And we moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty to believe, that although it be our Lot to live in ſo remote a Part of your Dominions, and under a Proprietary Government; yet, from our ſteady Principles of Loyalty, and inviolable Attachment to your Royal Perſon and Family, we ſhall be ever ready to demonſtrate our Zeal, and defend your Majeſty againſt the Pretender, his Abettors, Adherents, and all other your Majeſty's Enemies, to the utmoſt of our Power.

That your Majeſty may enjoy a long and happy Reign here, a Bleſſing to your Subjects, a Diſpenſer of Peace and Tranquility to Europe, and a Check to the Inſolence of France and other Popiſh and enſlaving Powers; and that having exchanged your Temporal for an Eternal Crown, a Proteſtant Prince of your Royal Line may never be wanting to inherit your Throne, are the ſincere and ardent Wiſhes of

Your moſt Loyal and Faithful

Subjects of Maryland.

May 16, 1744. Read and aſſented to by the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly, and ſigned by Order of the Houſe, *per*

Edward Sprigg, Speaker.

Conſtantinople, Aug. 15. There is Advice, that the Shaugh in Perſon had paſſed the River near Cars, with an Army of upwards of 150,000 Men, by which Motion he had cut off from the Turkiſh Army the Communication between Cars and Erzerum, and thrown that Army into great Conſternation. Sari Mehemmed Baſhaw, Governor of Yence Calce in the Crimea, is ordered to paſs over to Trebiſond, to endeavour to pacify the Militia in thoſe Parts, who were ready to revolt. The French Court has ſent Orders for no Ships to go to, or return from the Levant till October next. This Suſpenſion is a terrible Blow to ſeveral of the Houſes ſettled here and at Smyrna.

Vienna, Sept. 16, *N. S.*

Relation of the Action at Beraun, the 6*th of September* 1744.

On the 6th the Enemy endeavoured to ſurpriſe the Town of Beraun, and was actually advanced, by Break of Day, to the Gates of the Place, with ſix Battalions, eight Squadrons of Huſſars, 12 Field Pieces, and two Haubitz, under the Command of General Haack: But Major General Helfreich, who was poſted with the Infantry hard by Beraun, giving timely Advice to General Field Marſhal Lieutenant Feſtetitz, who was poſted in the Neighbourhood with the Huſſars and 1150 German Horſe, the ſaid General Field Marſhal Lieutenant, together with Major General Luchaiſi, advanced to ſuccour General Helfreich; which ſucceeded ſo well, that as ſoon as the Croats and Dalmatians knew of this Succour, they threw themſelves into the Town, and attacked the Enemy, who was already upon the Bridge with two Pieces of Cannon, with ſuch Bravery, that they not only diſlodged them, but alſo obliged them to retire towards the riſing Ground; which they did in ſuch Haſte, that they abandoned one Cannon and two Ammunition Chariots at the End of the Bridge. The Commanding General Bathiani was accidentally on the Way to Beraun, who, upon his Arrival at Zlitz, hearing the Firing, went thither immediately on Horſeback, and ordered the Croats and 300 Regular Infantry to come out of the Town, and the Cavalry to paſs the River in three Places to cut off the Enemy: Upon which the latter formed upon the Height three Battalions quarré: General Luchaiſi attacked, with great Bravery, that to the Left; the others were alſo attacked at the ſame Time; but the Enemy made ſo good a Defence, that, without ruining our Cavalry, it was impoſſible to force them, ſo that about Three of the Clock the Cavalry retired. We have taken Priſoners, Colonel Wopſer, one Captain and one Lieutenant of Huſſars, and 39 private Men. The

Number

Number of the Enemy's killed and wounded (amongſt which laſt is, as is aſſured, General Haack himſelf) is very great, as alſo of Deſerters. On our Side the Loſs in Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, is not above 140 Men, Officers included. On the 7th, above 100 Deſerters confirmed the great Loſs of the Enemy; and it is aſſured the King himſelf, with Field Marſhal Schwerin, came with a Body of 17000 Men, to ſecure the Retreat of the the abovementioned ſix Battalions and Huſſars, who, before the Arrival of the ſaid Succours, had not dared to ſtir, for Fear of being purſued.

Relation ſent by the Earl of Holderneſſe, His Majeſty's Ambaſſador to the Republick of Venice, dated at Nurenbourg, September 18, N. S.

WEDNESDAY the 16th of September I arrived at Emskirkin, two Poſts from Nurenbourg, from whence I diſpatched one of my Domeſticks with a Guide to have the Gates of that Town kept open. About a Quarter of a League from Farnbach, a Village where I was to take freſh Horſes, another of my Domeſticks, who was on Horſeback at ſome Diſtance before my Coach, returned to me with two Huſſars, by whom he had been ſtopp'd: One of them, who ſpoke a little French, told me, that he was in the Queen of Hungary's Service, and belonged to Prince Eſterhaſi's Regiment, under the Command of General Bernclau; that they were ordered to patrole upon that Road; and that they would go to the next Village to inform their Officer of my Arrival. At the Village of Farnbach I was informed that theſe Huſſars belonged to his Imperial Majeſty; that they had taken Priſoner and ſearched the Meſſenger whom I had ſent to Nurenbourg; that they had a Poſt guarded by an Officer and 30 Men at a League's Diſtance; and that I ſhould run the Risk of being plundered, if I advanced farther. Upon theſe Informations I determined to remain at Farnbach, till ſuch Time as I could obtain an Eſcorte from Lieutenant General Count de St. Germain, who commanded a large Detachment of Imperial Troops at ſome Leagues Diſtance. Whilſt I was writing to this General, a Corporal and two Huſſars came to me, and would have obliged me to go with them to the Quarters of their Commander in Chief, ſaying, they had Orders not to ſuffer any Auſtrians, Engliſh or Hollanders to paſs. I refuſed to go with them, propoſing to them to ſend one of their Huſſars with the Perſon whom I had charged with my Letter to their General, which they agreed to: And on Thurſday the 17th at Noon, an Officer brought me, by Order of the Count de St. Germain, the following Anſwer to my Letter.

SIR,

THo' the Emperor my Maſter is not at War with the King of Great Britain, yet as his Britannick Majeſty is in Alliance with his Enemies, I cannot decide whether your Excellency is Priſoner of War or not. I deſire your Excellency will be pleaſed to give a Reverſal Letter, that, in Caſe you ſhould be declared Priſoner of War, you will ſubmit to that Condition. I have the Honour to ſend to your Excellency an Officer, who will cauſe every Thing to be returned that may have been taken, and eſcorte your Excellency to Nurenbourg. I incloſe a Paſſport that you may be ſecure the remaining Part of the Journey. I have the Honour to be, &c.

Signed *de St. Germain.*

The Officer, whom the General ſent to me, gave me to underſtand, that he had Orders to obtain from me a Reverſal, ſuch as his General demanded in the foregoing Letter. I repreſented to this Officer the Impoſſibility of making Priſoner the Miniſter of a Prince who is not at War with the Emperor his Maſter. He returned me no other Anſwer, but that he was obliged to obey the Orders which had been given him. I found myſelf therefore under a Neceſſity of ſigning the following Paper.

Having been arreſted by the Troops of his Imperial Majeſty, the Count de St. Germain has granted me his Paſſport, on Condition, that if I am declared Priſoner of War by his Imperial Majeſty, I ſhould ſubmit myſelf to that Condition. Declared and ſigned at Farnbach, this 17th of September 1744. Thereupon he ordered my Servant to be ſet at Liberty, who had been till that Time kept Priſoner at Fiert, a Place at a League's Diſtance from Farnbach; and the Officer, with four Huſſars, eſcorted me to Nurenbourg.

Nurenbourg, *Holderneſſe.*
Sept. 18, 1744.

Berlin, Sept. 19, *N. S.* This Morning a Pruſſian Officer arrived here, with eight Poſtilions, from Prague, with an Account, that that Town had ſurrendered on the 16th in the Morning, and that the whole Garriſon were made Priſoners of War. It is ſaid, that there were four Attacks made at once, and that the Pruſſians have not loſt 100 Men.

Hamburgh, Sept. 22, *N. S.* His Majeſty's Ship the Wager remains ſtill at Gluckſtadt; nor can ſhe be joined, as yet, by the Ships from hence, which are to be convoyed to England, the Wind continuing contrary. General Lubras, the Ruſſian Miniſter, is ſet out for Stockholm by the Way of Copenhagen.

Chateau de Anſtein, Sept. 26.

Saturday, Sept. 19. This Day Intelligence having been received that there was at Templeuve French Parties, as alſo in the Neighbourhood of Lanoy, two Detachments of 400 Voluntiers each, of the Britiſh Foot, were ſent out, under the Command of two Lieutenant-Colonels, about Nine at Night, and having marched to the Places where it was ſaid the Parties were, they found they were all gone off.

Sunday 20. A Detachment of 600 Horſe, and 5000 Foot, of the whole Army, under the Command of Lieutenant General Coenders, Majors General Sandeuville and Laſtrow, and the Brigadiers Elias and Churchill, with ſix Pieces of Cannon, marched and encamped at Monſen Pevele on the Right, and Orchies on the Left, where the Chain is to extend, in order to cover the general Forage the next Day, and keep in the Garriſons of Liſle and Douay, and oppoſe any Troops that might come from the Paſſages upon the Haute Deule.

Thurſday 24. This Day a Detachment of 600 Horſe, 2000 Foot, and 100 of the Highland Regiment, from the whole Army, under the Command of Lieutenant General Vanderduyn, Major General Montigni, and the Brigadiers Vrybergen and the Earl of Craufurd, marched to Mouchin, and encamped there, in order to cover a Forage of the Britiſh Troops the next Day. The Chain was formed from Mouchin on the Right, and extended on the Left towards the Schelde near St. Amand.

Bruſſels, Sept. 26, *N. S.* From the Preparations which are making at Metz, it is thought that